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THE MACAO SENSATION.

THE CHINESE VERSION.

THE CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Regarding the conflict between the harbour police at Macao and a group of soldiers from the Chinese garrison on the opposite shore of the Inner harbour mentioned in yesterday's *Daily Press*, a Chinese version of the affair given in the *Canton Times* says: "It appears the soldiers were despatched by their commanding officer to prevent a robbery upon some boats lying near Ngan Hang which is on the Chinese side of the River. The Macao Water Police, who have been very active recently trying to extend their authority not only over the disputed waters but also over waters within the undisputed Chinese waters, approached the junk and ordered the soldiers to submit to search. When the soldiers refused to recognize the authority of the Macao Water Police to search them within Chinese territory the Macao boats opened fire. Some state the intention of the Macao Water Police was merely to frighten the soldiers into submission, and the guns were fired purposely over the heads of the soldiers. However, the soldiers believing themselves in immediate danger, returned the fire."

Our Canton contemporary's correspondent adds: "For some time there has been friction between the Portuguese and the Chinese here. The Macao Government seems set upon a policy to extend its authority over Wan Tsai and Ngan Hang, while the Chinese authorities are equally determined to oppose this encroachment. Several incidents have cropped up during the past few months. Some Chinese soldiers were arrested and disarmed but on protest from the Canton Government, they were released and their arms returned to them with a suitable apology. Again, some fishingboats whose owners were scrapping their boats on the Chinese side of the River, were seized by the Water Police for not having obtained permission of the Macao Harbour Master, and not having licences from Macao. The owners were forced to take out licences and were fined. Again, upon protest from the Agent of the Canton Government at Chinshan, the money was returned. In this case, which was a clear violation of the agreement entered into last year between the Provincial Government of Kwangtung and the Government of Macao, the Secretary of Macao denied that any orders had been given by a responsible authority but, subsequently, it was admitted that the Assistant Harbour Master ordered the arrest. A few days ago, a Chinese river gunboat was refused anchorage in the river although the above mentioned agreement provides for the free entrance of any Chinese Government gunboat or steamer. It is quite evident that the Macao Government means to grab some more of Canton territory and establish the authority of the Macao Government over the surrounding waters. This last incident may bring on a crisis because feeling runs high on both sides. There is some talk here of a night raid by the Portuguese troops upon the Chinese Garrison. The Governor and the military Commander are doing their best to suppress the excitement among the troops who seem anxious to wipe out what they consider an insult. Unless the question is delicately handled by both Governments in a spirit of friendliness a crisis is sure to take place within the next few days."

THE UNSETTLED BOUNDARY QUESTION.

In a leading article the *Canton Times* says:—

Some months ago we pointed out in the editorial column of this paper, the ever present danger of disturbance of the good relations between Canton and Macao because of the unsettled boundary question. What has transpired since that time proves we were not sounding a false alarm. From the reports, both official and unofficial, it is evident there has been considerable trouble between the two Governments which would have never come up if the boundary between Macao and the Chinese territory had been properly demarcated.

The Macao Government is in actual possession of much more territory than the Portuguese acquired by the Protocol signed at Lisbon on March 26th, 1887. Although at that time it was agreed that until the delimitation of the boundaries were concluded "everything in respect to them shall continue as at present, without addition, diminution, or alteration by either of the Parties," when the Commission appointed to delimit the boundaries met in February, 1909, Portugal claimed much more than she had acquired by the original grant. And now the Macao Government goes even further, claiming jurisdiction over what is known as "disputed areas" while extending out so as to include purely Chinese territory. A glance at the map, and a review of the history of Macao will show which Government has been the aggressor, and, therefore, responsible for the troubles that arise from time to time.

The Commission appointed in 1909 failed to delimit the boundaries because China, in the absence of any documentary evidence in substantiation of Portugal's claim, refused to admit Portugal's title to a large part of the territory actually occupied by the Macao Government. And that is the legal status of the dispute to-day. But the Macao Government ceaselessly encroaches more and more upon the disputed areas. The new harbour scheme is an encroachment. The taxes levied upon the fishing boats is an encroachment. The attempt to regulate the waterways on the Chinese side, and interference with the free movement of Chinese gunboats is a flagrant encroachment. There will be constant friction so long as Macao persists in these aggressive acts. While all the world is considering the protection of China's territorial integrity, it is intolerable to have a small foreign community with such an unsavoury reputation, reaching out for more territory in this province.

(Continued in the next column.)

JAPANESE OPIUM SALES.

AN AMAZING CONFESSION.

The Japanese Administration of the Kwantung Leased Area has been able to make its budget balance in recent years only through the sale of large quantities of opium, according to an amazing confession which, according to the Japanese papers, was made during the public trial of offenders charged in connection with the "Opium Scandal" in the High Court at Port Arthur.

The confession according to dispatches received by the Japanese papers here, was made by Mr. Nakano, a former official of the Kwantung Government, who was examined by the court when the trial was resumed Sunday. When he was asked for what purpose the illicit trade in opium was carried on, Mr. Nakano did not hesitate to assert that if the Government had not gone into the opium trade it would have been thrown into a helpless financial condition.

"When the Government was short of funds, we made it a point to sell opium," Mr. Nakano is quoted as saying. "I am one of those who built up the present opium trade, and I know. We succeeded in sending opium into the interior of China in spite of the protests of the Peking Government because we eluded Chinese vigilance by our undertaking to confine the sale to the residents of the Kwantung Leased Area. As a matter of fact, however, we made sales on a large scale through agents appointed by the Kwantung Government."

Replying to the statement of the judge that surely the Kwantung Government was not in such financial straits that it must engage in an illicit trade to make its both ends meet, Mr. Nakano declared that divested of this source of revenue the Government would not have been able to carry on the administration of the province.

"I could not resist engaging in this business," he said, "because I had to do as I was told by the higher authorities. At any rate I can say without fear of contradiction that the various undertakings in which the Government have been engaged with success without much reliance on the national treasury or on increasing the taxes is due entirely to the efforts we made in extending the sales of opium."

POPPY GROWING IN THE NORTH.

OFFICIAL TAXES.

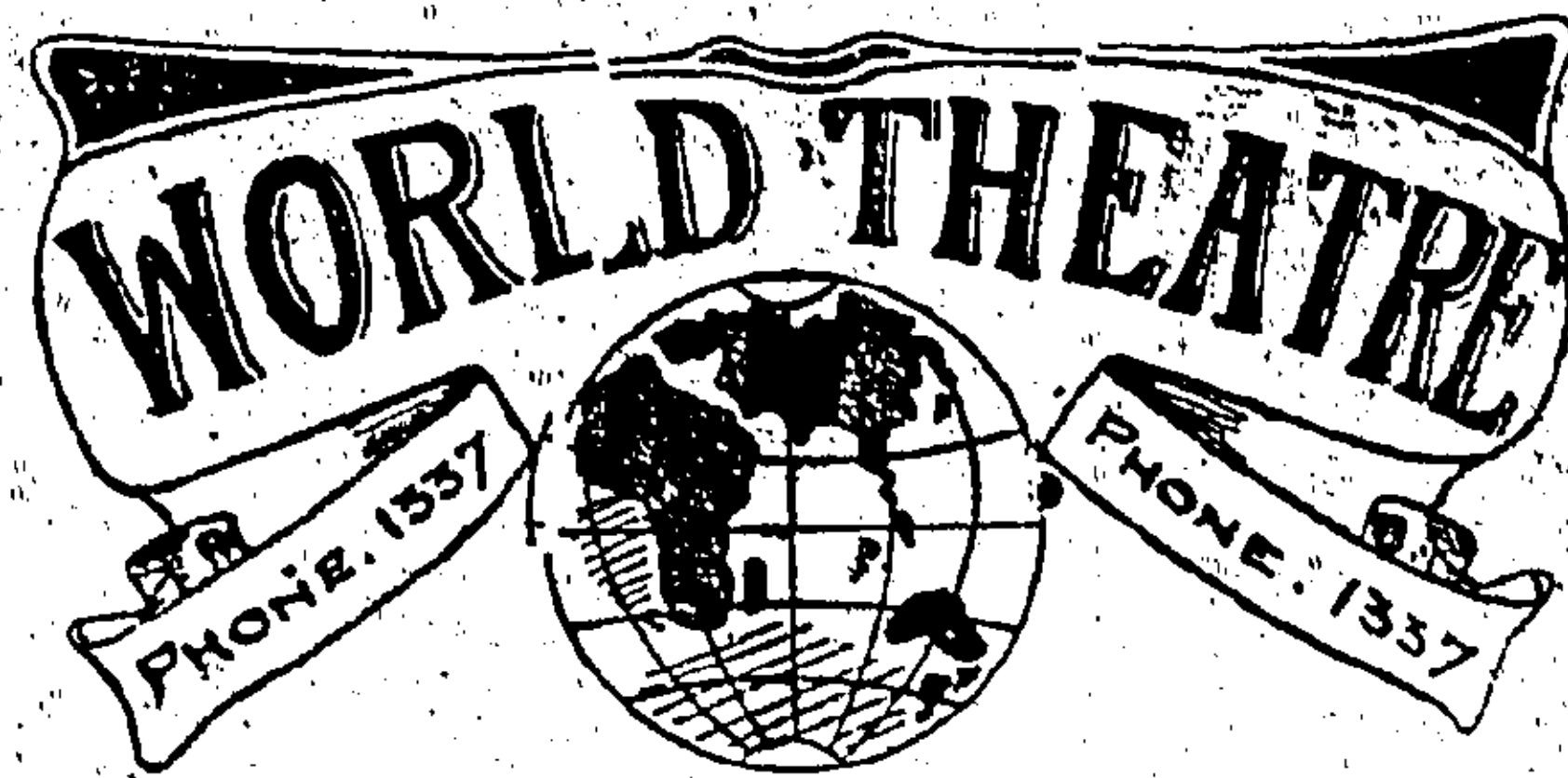
The International Anti-Opium Association at Peking has been informed on good authority that poppy is being extensively grown in a district, 1,500 li north of Jehol. For three weeks lately there was a continuous line of opium tappers returning to the Ying Shui Tzu district, who openly stated the business in which they had been engaged and carried on their back quantities of opium, their wages paid in kind. The price of opium at Jehol has declined from \$1. per ounce to 23 coppers. This has caused great discontent among the farmers, who have planted poppy on every hand. An official tax is \$1 per mou before planting and another \$3 at the time of harvest.

We are convinced that no Portuguese-Chinese Commission will ever be able to delimit the boundary between Canton and Macao. The claims of the two parties are too unreasonably for any such Commission to handle. This dispute should be submitted to the League of Nations. What is the League of Nations for, if it is not concerned with the just settlement of such thorny questions? But before this boundary question can be settled, the two governments should come to some amicable arrangement that would not prejudice the future claims of either Government but would effectually put an end to misunderstandings and disputes.

An official of a neutral government once suggested that China should settle the whole trouble by purchasing Macao from Portugal. As a legitimate trade centre Macao is worthless to Portugal. The only business in Macao that brings in revenues is gambling. Macao is an immoral blot on the map of the Far East. The worst types of degenerates congregated there for gambling, brothels, opium and gun smuggling are carried on openly. From an economic standpoint Macao cannot justify its existence, for it has no industries, no manufactures, no agriculture and no trade worthy of the name. It supports a large number of parasites who live by taking advantage of the weakness and frailties of their fellows. China ought to buy back Macao and fumigate the place, for at present, it is a stench in the nostrils of its neighbours.

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CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE (MR. H. J. GOMPERTZ).]

AN ARMED ROBBERY.

Four Chinese were indicted for armed robbery at Shapoo, on August 7th. The Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) conducted the case for the Crown. It was explained that shortly before midnight on August 7th, three women living at Shapoo were disturbed by the entry of five men brandishing torches. Bangles were snatched from the arms of two of the women and money, jewellery and other articles were stolen. In a house opposite the cement works the police found the four prisoners. One man had in his possession a dagger made out of one half of a pair of scissors and a paper sheath. A similar weapon was picked up near one of the other men. Charged at the police station, one of the prisoners said he would plead guilty, but the others denied the offence. At the Police Court hearing, the man on whom the improvised dagger was forced stated that he was taking the scissors to repair a shoe. He said that he did not commit the robbery but that the police beat him to make him confess that he did it. He went to the house where he was arrested to seek shelter from the rain. The other three men denied taking part in the robbery and stated that they were caught in the rain. Two of the men were picked out by witnesses at an identification parade as having been amongst the robbers. Each of the accused gave evidence denying the charge. The jury, after a short retirement, returned a verdict of "guilty" against three of them and acquitted the fourth. This man was discharged. The others were sentenced to five years' imprisonment and ten strokes of the "cat."

OFFERING A BRIBE.

A Chinese woman hawker was indicted for having offered a bribe to a clerk in charge of the hawkers' licensing department at the Central Police Station, a bribe of \$50. Asked to plead, the prisoner, between sobs, said she had offered the bribe on the advice of Au Cheuk Sang, a solicitor's clerk. The Judge took this as a plea of guilty and remarked that it was apparent from the depositions that the woman would not have offered the bribe except on the advice of the clerk. He found, however, that under the Ordinance he must order imprisonment in addition to a fine.

Mr. Wakeman, who prosecuted, said that the clerk had been summoned as a witness but could not be found. The Judge: I am very sorry to hear that because I should have told him that nothing would have given me greater pleasure than sending him to jail for six months. It seems to me that this woman was, after all, merely a fool. She is an ignorant woman, and the man at the bottom of it is Au, whom I would have great pleasure in sending to jail, if I could get him.

His Honour decided to award the woman seven days' imprisonment and a fine of \$10. He formally ordered that Au Cheuk Sang's recognisance as a witness be forfeited and, in the event of insufficient money being forthcoming to meet the recognisance, he would make an order for imprisonment.

[BEFORE THE RESERVE JUDGE (MR. J. L. WOOD).]

A FISHERMAN ROBBED.

Two Chinese were indicted for robbery and, alternatively, for receiving stolen property. The complainant was a Chinese fisherman, who lived for ten years in Bermondsey, London, and, on returning to Hongkong, passed a usually peaceful life in a modest and lonely spot beyond Repulse Bay.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball, who prosecuted for the Crown, said that on August 5th, the fisherman was sitting outside, enjoying the cool of the evening, when he was disturbed by the sudden appearance of nine men. Three of the intruders seized and held him, one of them prodding him severely with a revolver while the others ransacked the man's pockets. Greatly frightened, the two children ran away up the hillside and did not reappear until the robbers had gone away.

The fisherman managed to break away from his captors, swam to his boat, and rowed across to the small village of Chungthom. Leaving his boat there he walked across to the Stanley police station where he reported what had occurred. Police officers set out at once and as they were passing a Makong Gap they saw a man, who was one of the defendants, coming towards them. He crouched down when he saw the police but he did not put up his hands and as he did so a bundle of clothing belonging to the fisherman fell from under his arm. The man was arrested and then the party went on to the beach where they found that most of the fisherman's possessions had disappeared.

The other defendant was arrested on the Taitam Road by a European sergeant who happened to be patrolling there. The sergeant saw that the man was carrying a European coat under his arm. The evidence followed the lines of Mr. Dyer Ball's opening statement but a remark made by one of the prisoners to the effect that some of the robbers were friends of the fisherman and had been entertained by him that evening at a supper party led to the complainant being recalled at the Judge's direction.

Questioned by the Judge, the fisherman said that he had entertained three guests at a supper party that evening. He had known one of them for two years but the other two were strangers and he could not recall the names of any of them. When the robbery occurred the trio took part in it, two of them helping to hold his hands behind his back. The other six men came from the hills where they had been hiding.

The man who was arrested at Makong Gap said that he was employed as a sand carrier at Stanley and on the afternoon of August 5th he saw seven men who invited him to commit a robbery. He did not enter the beach but afterwards they gave him some clothes and told him to run. He was not able to get away because he was lame. The other prisoner said that the coat found in his possession (Continued at foot of next column.)

SUICIDE AT THE ASYLUM.

WALL MIRROR SMASHED TO PROVIDE AN INSTRUMENT.

Mr. G. N. Orme sat as Coroner, yesterday afternoon, to inquire into the death of an Indian watchman, employed by the Asiatic Petroleum Company, at Canton, which took place at the Hongkong lunatic asylum. The man went to the bathroom, the first thing in the morning, ripped a wall mirror from its fastenings, smashed the framework, and the glass, by throwing the mirror violently to the ground, and then, with a large piece of glass, sawed at his throat inflicting a severe wound. The piece of glass used was so large that two hands must have been required to operate it.

Dr. C. W. McKenny, medical officer at the Government Civil Hospital, said the deceased was admitted to the asylum on September 8th. He came direct from Canton, as a case of acute mania, on a letter signed by the police surgeon of the Shamen Municipal District. Next morning, the man seemed rational, and said he had been drinking and was drunk the day before. Witness then transferred him to the Civil Hospital but he was sent back to the Asylum the same afternoon. The next morning he was quiet; in the evening he was restless. The next morning, witness was informed by telephone that the man had killed himself. He found the deceased lying on the floor outside the bathroom, dead. There was a large incised wound in the neck and much blood on the floor. In the bathroom was a broken mirror, apparently torn from the wall. A large piece of the glass appeared to have been used by the man to cut his throat. The deceased must have had another attack of mania and killed himself.

The mirror was, originally, firmly fixed in the wall. It would require a great deal of force to dislodge the mirror.

The Coroner: You would not think it a dangerous article to have there? Dr. McKenny: No. One has never been used like this before. The possibility of such use was never suspected, but they have all been removed now.

One of the mirrors was exhibited to show how the broken one had been fixed. It had been screwed, through eyelet holes, to two plugs in the wall. Dr. W. B. A. Moore, medical officer in charge of the Government Civil Hospital and Asylum, said the patient had been perfectly quiet and there was no reason to suspect suicidal tendencies. Consequently, he was in a general ward with freedom to move about in the ward and to and from the bathroom which was, really, part of the ward. The whole thing must have happened in a very short space of time.

It was explained, in further evidence, that there were three attendants on duty at the time. One was entering the duty book in the office, one was sweeping the verandah and the third was quietening a Russian patient who was fighting another inmate. One witness, who elected to give evidence in English, told how news was brought to him of the "broken mirror."

Inspector Willis mentioned that a patient (who, presumably, was not in a fit state, mentally, to give evidence) had stated that he struggled with the deceased to try and prevent him from killing himself.

The jury returned a verdict of "suicide whilst insane."

CIGARETTE RETAILER FINED.

EVASION OF THE TOBACCO DUTY.

One of two cigarette retailers summoned for having on their premises cigarettes on which no duty had been paid made his defence, through Mr. Leo Longinotto, at the Magistrate's bench, before Mr. Orme, yesterday. The other who is represented by Mr. F. X. D'Almeida, "goes through the hoop" (if the vernacular expression may be excused) to-day.

The defendant said, in reply to Mr. Longinotto's questions, that he bought the cigarettes at the market price and that his main business was as agent to Messrs. Liggett and Myers, of Chicago. Launching out on a conversation with the Magistrate, however, the defendant laid himself open to a comment from the Bench that he ought to be nervous of buying cigarettes having no mark indicating that duty had been paid.

The person from whom the defendant bought has absconded.

Mr. Longinotto complained that the Ordinance cast the onus of proof entirely on the defendant; if it had been on the prosecution, the case could not have been proved. As the Ordinance was drawn, there must be a technical conviction.

Mr. Taylor (of the Imports and Exports Department) had said that retailers must buy from an agent of the B.A.T., but that was to create a kind of monopoly. If a Chinese wished to do business with a Chinese, apparently he could not do it, without running the risk of not being able to prove that the middleman had paid the duty. Mr. Longinotto added that he "had" gone into the matter with the Government, with a view to having the Ordinance made reasonably possible of performance, and he hoped it would be amended very shortly.

He asked the Magistrate to inflict the smallest possible fine and suggested that one cent would meet the case.

The Magistrate remarked that the defendant had no excuse in the case of brands of cigarettes regularly marked respecting duty. Mr. Taylor said that about half the defendant's stock was confiscated as not having paid duty. A great deal of evasion was, undoubtedly, going on.

The Magistrate told the defendant that he was liable to a fine and imprisonment. As it was a first offence, he would be fined \$300 and the cigarettes would be confiscated. Without leaving the box the jury returned a verdict of "guilty" against the first prisoner—the one arrested at Makong—and he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The other man was pronounced "not guilty" and discharged. (Continued at foot of next column.)

CHARGE OF POISONING.

A DIET OF WORMS.

AND WHAT IT CONTAINED.

At the Magistrate's bench yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. E. Lindsell heard a charge against a Chinese, formerly employed by the Yuk Lun Tong medicine shop, Queen's Road Central, of administering poison, in food, with intent to cause grievous harm to the accountant of the shop and eight others.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Murphy told the Magistrate that the defendant had been employed as cook. He was dismissed in the fifth or sixth month, this year, while acting as shop coolie, by the accountant who, also, had been dismissed, since then, for a breach of trust.

The sub-accountant (one of the complainants in this case) was promoted accountant, and since then, the defendant had been a constant visitor to the shop, frequently sleeping on the premises. He had never taken a meal in the shop, however. Three days before September 1st—the day on which he was alleged to have poisoned the food—he passed the night on the premises. On the afternoon of September 1st, defendant paid a visit to the shop. On the instructions of the accountant, the cook went to the market and purchased a quantity of paddy worms and some vegetables and meat, the first named article of food (said the Inspector) being a rare delicacy among the Chinese. Having been cleaned, they were subjected to a slow process of cooking, and had to be stewed for two hours before they could be eaten. The worms were cooked for the evening meal. An hour after the worms had been put over the fire, defendant went to the kitchen, and left, after staying there for a short while. He returned to the first floor by climbing up a ladder, which reached the roof, and when he went down to the kitchen a few seconds after, he lifted the cover of the pan and stirred the worms with a pair of chopsticks. He also enquired from the cook whether eggs (an essential ingredient had been put into the pot.

GRIT IN THE FOOD.

At 3.30 p.m. the table was laid for ten persons—three visitors, defendant and the six folks of the shop—and after every one had sat down at the table, defendant was noticed leaving the shop. The cook was invited to the vacant seat, but he declined, and left, saying he wanted to go away. The others ate the food. In noticing the worms all the diners mentioned some grit and blamed the cook for "allowing sand to get into the food."

Luckily enough, continued Inspector Murphy, all the men stopped eating and examined the food carefully and came to the conclusion that something dangerous had been added. They began to vomit. An hour afterwards, the defendant returned and made a statement to one of the sick men, in answer to an accusation that he had put arsenic in the food. Three doctors were sent for, but only one of them prescribed medicine. The folks got worse, and, on the advice of one of the doctors, the police were called in and the sick men were taken to hospital, one of them in a particularly dangerous condition. The police gathered up food and everything that might throw light upon the affair when analysed. The Government Analyst found traces of arsenic both in the food and the vomit. In a jacket worn by defendant traces of arsenic were found in the fluff in the pockets. "The motive," concluded Inspector Murphy, "is uncertain."

"It sounds rather obscure," remarked the Magistrate. "The man who dismissed defendant had also been dismissed, and apparently defendant was on good terms with other employees, as he was a constant visitor to the shop."

Inspector Murphy suggested that defendant might have intended to get the present cook into trouble and step into his shoes.

GOVERNMENT ANALYST'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, spoke as to the discovery of arsenic on analysis. Mineral arsenic could easily be obtained locally; it was a common Chinese drug. Vomiting and faeces from the patients showed, in some cases, considerable traces of arsenic. Two plates, on which were 2 lbs. 14 oz. of food, contained 30 grains of arsenic—a quantity sufficient to kill 12 persons. Mr. Dovey said he also received from Sergeant Simson a white Chinese jacket. He brushed the dust from the seams inside the four pockets and mixed it together. He then analysed the material and found in it about one-twentieth of a grain.

When asked if he had any questions to put the defendant said: The Government Analyst might have found arsenic but he can't say who has put it there.

Dr. C. W. McKenny, medical officer at the Government Civil Hospital, stated that at 5.50 a.m. on September 2nd, he saw eight Chinese men in the hospital. All of them had the same symptoms, vomiting and general weakness and one or two of them also had diarrhoea. He kept them under observation and treatment until 12 noon. Five of the men were then discharged and he detained the remainder. On the 3rd two of the three men remaining in hospital were discharged, and the last man left hospital on the following day. All the men had had arsenical poisoning.

In reply to Inspector Murphy, Dr. McKenny said that 2½ grains of arsenic were quite sufficient to kill any person, except one accustomed to take it.

Mr. Lindsell: Were any of these cases serious?

Dr. McKenny: The man who last left the hospital was in a very serious condition. He was the only man who gave me considerable anxiety. The others were fairly serious. Dr. McKenny added that the first man mentioned was in obvious danger of death on admission to hospital. (Continued at foot of next column.)

CHILEAN ANNIVERSARY.

CONSUL-GENERAL'S RECEPTION.

The Consul-General for Chile and Madame Rojas Huneeus held a reception on the occasion of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Chile, yesterday, at their residence, 1, Prat Avenue, Kowloon.

Invitations for the reception were issued to H.E. The Governor and Lady Stubbs, Miss Beasant, the A.B.C. to H.E. The Governor, the Colonial Secretary and Mrs. Severn, Lieut. General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, Lady Kirkpatrick, and the Misses Kirkpatrick, Commodore Bowden Smith and Mrs. Bowden Smith, the Acting Chief Justice and Mrs. Gompertz, the Attorney-General and Mrs. Kemp, Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins, Hon. Mr. Messer, Hon. Mr. Pollock and Mrs. Pollock, Hon. Mr. Holyoak and Mrs. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ho Fook, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Hon. Mr. Ross), the Director of Education (Hon. Mr. Irving), Mr. Irving, and the Misses Irving, Hon. Sir Paul Chater and Lady Chater, the Postmaster-General (Mr. Brown), Captain-Superintendent of Police (Mr. Wolfe), Harbour Master (Lieut. Hake), the Consul-General for U.S.A. (Mr. Gale) and Mrs. Gale, Consul-General for France (M. Reau), Madame Reau and Mademoiselle Reau, Consul-General for Portugal and Madame Fernandez, Consul-General for Japan and Mrs. Tsubogami, Consul-General for the Netherlands (Mr. Hans), the Consul for Cuba and Mrs. Harrington, the Consul for Denmark, the Consul for Panama and Madame Molino, the Consul for Nicaragua and Mrs. Botelho, Consul for Brazil and Mrs. Alves, Consul for U.S.A. (Mr. Hope), Consul for Norway, Consul for Mexico, Vice-Consul for France and Madame Kremer, Vice-Consul for Italy and Madame Petrucci, Vice-Consul for Peru, Mr. Rev. Bishop Foxton of Tavia, Lieut. Col. E. Clement Smith, Lieut. Col. J. R. Wyndham and Mrs. Wyndham, Lieut. Col. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. Col. Delacombe and Mrs. Delacombe, Lieut. Col. Mac G. Greer, Colonel R. Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey, Lieut. Col. Sanders and Mrs. Sanders, Lieut. Col. Nicholson, Lieut. Col. Cross and Mrs. Cross, Major Lloyd and Mrs. Lloyd, Major Edwards and Mrs. Edwards, Major Humphreys and Mrs. Humphreys, Capt. Leslie Smith and Mrs. Leslie Smith, Captain Oxspring and Mrs. Oxspring, Lieut. C. S. Fisher, A.D.C. to the Lieut. General, Comdr. Crookbank of H.M.S. Cairo and Mrs. Crookbank, Comdr. Vining of H.M.S. Tamar, and Mrs. Vining, Comdr. and Officers of H.M.S. Ambrose, Comdr. and Officers of H.M.S. Farglova, Mornham, Submarine No. 2, Submarine No. 9, Submarine No. 2, Submarine No. 9, Submarine No. 13, Submarine No. 3, Submarine Reserve, Comdr. Greig and Mrs. Greig, Comdr. Stopford and Mrs. Stopford, the Secretary to the Commodore, Mr. Stern and Mrs. Stern, Chairman of Hongkong Club (Mr. Young), President Club Lusitano (Mr. Silva-Netto) and Mrs. Silva-Netto, President Club Recreio (Mr. and Mrs. Souza), the Manager Toyo Kaisha (Mr. Tsutsumi) and Mrs. Tsutsumi, the Spanish Dominican Procuration, Mr. and Mrs. W. Morley, Mr. E. A. de Carvalho and Mrs. Carvalho, Dr. A. M. Vaden and Mrs. Vaden, Dr. Bernardo Souza and Mrs. Souza, Dr. Sir Stuart Taylor and Lady Taylor, Dr. P. Grove, Mr. and Mrs. Birkett, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Crawford, Mr. Paulo da Silva, Chilean Consulate.

CHINESE DOCTORS TO THE RESCUE.

Mr. Hung King Choi, a Chinese doctor, attached to the Tung Wah Hospital, for the last 30 years, said that at 10 p.m. on September 1st he was sent for to a druggist's shop at 340, Queen's Road Central. There he found several men who appeared to be very ill. He felt the pulses of some of them and diagnosed their complaint as poisoning. He prescribed *fung fong* powder to be taken in water, as an emetic and after that mashed green peas, powdered. As soon as they vomited, he left. One man was in a very serious condition. (Mr. Dovey explained, earlier in the proceedings, that *fung fong* was a harmless Chinese medicine.) Mr. Pun Luk Sin, Chinese doctor, of 100, Wellington Street, said he first enquired of the patients what they had taken. They replied "Arsenic." The Magistrate: Tell me what you did. Never mind what you asked the patients. The witness: I must explain it. It is the method of Chinese doctors, when they attend a patient, to enquire, minutely, first how they contracted their illness. On hearing that they had taken arsenic, I felt their pulses and found that their condition was compatible with their complaint.

THE WITNESS SAID HE DID NOT PRESCRIBE ANY REMEDY BECAUSE HE KNEW THERE WAS NO ONE TO PREPARE MEDICINE, ALL THE *folks* WERE ILL. HE ADVISED THEM TO GO TO HOSPITAL.

The Magistrate: You were prepared to let them die! You gave them the benefit of your admirable advice and that's all—Go to hospital! The witness said he heard the men had been prescribed for.

The Magistrate: I should have thought it was your duty to stay in the shop and attend to the sick men, instead of running away.

The witness: You must have medicine otherwise, it would be useless to stay there.

It not the Yuk Lun Tong a druggist's shop?—Yes, but unlike European establishments, Chinese druggist's shops have not prepared medicines ready. Chinese medicine must either be boiled or powdered before it can be taken.

For all the care or action you took, these men might have died. You did nothing and you call yourself a doctor! There was no one to grind *fung fong* to powder.

The Magistrate: Then you ought to have done it!

The witness explained that if he worked the grinding machine he might accidentally kill himself.

The Interpreter explained that the machine referred to was a cumbersome one. At this stage the proceedings were adjourned until this afternoon.

I X L

AUSTRALIAN WHOLE FRUIT

PRESERVES.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF

NEW SEASON JAMS

JUST ARRIVED

STRAWBERRY - - - per 12 oz. Tin 50c

APRICOT - - - " 16 oz. " 35c

PLUM - - - " " 35c

BLACK CURRANT - - - " " 40c

MARMALADE

per 16 oz. Tin 35c

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

MANDER BROTHERS

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le dernier mot

in

WATER PAINTS

Particulars and shade books on application.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

NEW STOCK

OF

STRINGS

FOR

VIOLIN 'CELLO DOUBLEBASS

AT

ANDERSON'S

184

Powell

TELEPHONE 3148.

NEW STOCK

OF

FELT HATS

MADE BY

Messrs. GLYN & Co.

Just Unpacked.

These include the Latest London Styles in Gentlemen's soft Felts, Caps and the Popular Velour in all the newest colourings.

PRICES ARE SLIGHTLY LOWER.

87

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

MEMBERS wishing to subscribe for HORSE BAZAAR SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS for the 1921 Official Meeting will find list at the Hongkong Club, Jockey Club Stables and at the Race Course.
H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.
1461.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

CURE ENVOY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st October, 1921, until further notice, the charges for Telegrams will be collected at the rate of Dollars 0.42 to equal Franc 1.00.

M. E. F. AIRY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, September 20th, 1921. [1462]

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st October, 1921, until further notice, the charges for Telegrams will be collected at the rate of Dollars 0.42 to equal Franc 1.00.

T. KRING,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, September 20th, 1921. [1463]



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of J. E. DE LAUCHAMP late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong Manager of the Universal Import & Export Company, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897, (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in claims to or against the above Estate to the 17th day of October, 1921.

Creditors and claimants are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned by the above date.

Dated the 19th day of September, 1921.
HUGH A. NISBET,
Official Administrator.
11464

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENARTY"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered, after the 10th Sept., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd Oct., or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th Sept., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, September 19th, 1921. [1465]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DEMODOCUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th Sept. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday, and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th Oct., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 19th, 1921. [1466]

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

EFFECTIVE from the 8th September 1921, the name of the "CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED" has been changed to "CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED."

P. A. COX,
General Agents.
Hongkong, September 19th, 1921. [1467]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE Steamer "AOCRA", 3,850 tons deadweight, will be sold by Auction at Port Louis, Mauritius, on 30th September, 1921.

For particulars apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co., Ltd.
[1455]

NOTICE.

WE have This Day REMOVED to the Second Floor of "St. George's Building" above Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. Entrance on Chater Road.

Dated the 1st September, 1921.
GEO. K. HALL-BRUTTON & CO.
[1379]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED, will REMOVE on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1921, to their New Premises, No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, September 14th, 1921. [1441]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th OCTOBER, 1921, both days inclusive.

WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 11th October next.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, September 17th, 1921. [1457]

CONSULADO DE PORTUGAL.

TENDO vindo a esta cidade o Ex. Sr. CASANOVA, Consul General de Portugal em Shanghai, afim de exportar a Colonia Portuguesa residente nesta cidade e pedir-lhe o seu generoso apoio moral, sobre o seu projecto em beneficio da grande e patriótica obra a realizar em Shanghai, tenho a honra de convidar todos os cidadãos Portuguezes residentes nesta circumscriptao Consular no "meeting" que o mesmo Ex. Sr. CASANOVA vai realizar no Club de Recreio em Kowloon na terça-feira, 20 de corrente, as seis horas da tarde.

Consulado de Portugal em Hongkong, 19 de Setembro de 1921.
O ENCARREGADO DO CONSULADO,
J. G. FERNANDES. [1458]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

Boxes OK, KI, LM, LN, LR, LT, LU,

LW, MA, MK, A, 50.

LOST or STRAYED, one Gordon Setter PUP (bitch) fore and hind paws white. Suitable reward will be given to finder on returning same to the undersigned.—F. M. L. SOARES, c/o SOARES & Co., Alexandra Buildings. [115]

FOR SALE—ONE CHANDLER chimney roadster (4 persons) excellent condition \$3,000.—Owner leaving Colony. Apply: Box MX, c/o Daily Press Office. [114]

FOR SALE—A STEWART TERRACE, Peak.—Apply to H. E. POLLOCK, Princes Buildings. [97]

WANTED.—Married Couple require Small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily Press Office. [88]

WANTED.

CHIEF OFFICER and CHIEF ENGINEER for the Motor Ship "TECK LEE" about 540 tons register. The "TECK LEE" will trade between Siam, Straits, Java and China carrying rice outwards and General Cargo homewards. Chief engineer should have a good working knowledge of Diesel Motors, the guarantee Engineer will sail for some time. Apply with copies of testimonials etc. to the Owners, Messrs. BERKE & COMPANY, LIMITED, Bangkok, Siam. [1443]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yau-mai.

For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. [1146]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Ore, etc. Marine Lot; approached either from land or water side.

For particulars apply to—
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [1324]

FOR SALE.

"KENNIS" THE PEAK, RURAL BUILDING LOT NO. 117, Area 13,956 Square Feet, contains—

GROUND FLOOR—Large Drawing and Dining Rooms—Wide enclosed Verandah.

HALL—PANTY—Store Room, &c.

FIRST FLOOR—Two large and one smaller Bedrooms—Two Dressing Rooms—Three Bath Rooms.

BASINEMENT—Furnace for Heating—Servants quarters at back.

A GARDEN LOT for a Tennis Court adjoining present Tennis lawn at an annual payment of \$2 (an 10 obtained). Apply—
Box 1328,
Care of Daily Press Office. [1328]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"IYO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary, before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by 23rd Sept., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 16th, 1921. [1453]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LAIRANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st Sept., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 15th, 1921. [1460]

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, FOR SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENAPP"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd Sept., 1921, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Golding & Douglas, on 22nd Sept., 1921, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, September 15th, 1921. [1448]

THEATRE ROYAL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21st, at 9.15 P.M.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY STRAITS.

LAST CONCERT

ANNA

EL-TOUR

(Famous Soprano)

LEO

PODOLSKY

(The well-known Pianist)

AND

VERA

MIROVA

(The Acrobatic Dancer).

BOOKING NOW AT MOUTRIE'S.

Prices: \$3, \$2 & \$1. [1459]

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATION

B. A full bodied Port

C. Superior light invalid

Port

D. Superior old Port

E. Very fine old Tawny

The above Ports are sold

under our name. They are

guaranteed genuine and of high

quality.

A. S. WATSON &

CO. LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone No. 618.

11.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The sons and relatives of the late Mr. ANTONIO MARCHIAO BAPTISTA desire to thank all their friends for their kind expressions of sympathy and the many beautiful floral tributes sent in their sad bereavement. [1460]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

11.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1921

THE ASSASSINATION OF

HERR ERZBERGER.

Though the individual or individuals who recently assassinated Herr Erzberger near Baden and riddled his body with bullets, has not been discovered, it is practically certain that it was not the act of a demented fanatic but the fulfilment of a deliberate plan by some chauvinistic organization; to lay low one of the stoutest pillars of the new German State. That the German Government entertains such a view is indicated by the doubling of the reward they offer for the apprehension of the assassin. Three weeks have elapsed since the murder took place, and a reward of one hundred thousand marks, which was promptly offered by the Government, has failed to elicit information which has enabled the police to confidently lay their hands on the perpetrator of the outrage. Erzberger was a man who could ill be spared from the service of his country at the present time. He had played a greater part than any other individual statesman in laying the foundations of the New Germany. Born the son of a poor tailor, he began earning his livelihood as a school teacher. His thirst for knowledge led him to a university where he studied international law and political economy to the end that he wrote several books on political and economic subjects which brought him into prominence, and eventually he blossomed forth as a brilliant speaker and politician. In the early stages of the Great War he is said to have been a Pan-German, actively employed in German propaganda work, but whether this be so or not, we know that in 1917, a year before the Armistice,

he recognised that a German victory was impossible, and moved a resolution in the Reichstag in favour of a peace without annexations, accompanied by some proposals for parliamentary reform evidently intended to meet the views of the Allies regarding the future government of the country. This indicated to the whole world the beginning of Germany's collapse. A howl of indignation throughout militaristic Germany greeted the peace move, but outsiders were well assured that it was rather a hollow cry.

Erzberger evidently had a considerable influence in Germany. The collapse of the military power in Germany was seen to be inevitable and when it came in the following year Erzberger was made a Minister without a portfolio in the Cabinet of Prince Maximilian, and took a prominent part in the negotiations with Marshal Foch for the Armistice. It is not surprising, therefore, that Erzberger had many enemies in Germany among the Junker elements. In 1919 his residence in Berlin was set on fire by a mob, and in January last year he was shot at and wounded as he was leaving a Court of Justice in Berlin where he had been appearing in a libel suit against Dr. Karl Helfferich, a former German Vice-Chancellor, who had denounced Erzberger as "a menace to the purity of our public life," asserting that Erzberger's fortune was made during the war by utilising his political and parliamentary position. Erzberger won his libel action, but, as we have said, on leaving the Court with his character cleared nearly lost his life at the hands of a former young cadet officer. It was ERZBERGER also who, in 1915, as Minister of Finance, formulated the vast income tax and capital levy plan, which he declared was necessary to enable Germany to pay her indemnities and reparations and rehabilitate herself financially. It was claimed that this levy on capital would greatly reduce the huge fortunes of German war profiteers and industrial leaders, and it goes without the saying that his financial programme greatly accentuated the hatred and detestation which was felt for him in Chauvinistic circles where the name of ERZBERGER and all his works was anathema. Just a year ago it was revealed that his assassination had been plotted by a group of members of the Officers Corps at Potsdam. Having regard to all these facts there is abundant reason to suppose that his murder was accomplished, not by an isolated individual with a personal grievance, but by the deliberate plotting of a group. When we think of what defeat in the war has meant for Germany, and for the Junker element particularly, it is remarkable that Germany has been so free of crimes of this character; but if one such murder can be committed with impunity there is always a danger that other like crimes may be attempted, and the anxiety of the Government to bring the assassins of ERZBERGER within the clutches of the law can be perfectly understood. Germany cannot afford to lose its ERZBERGERS at the present difficult stage in her history.

The English mail of August 18th is due to arrive to-day.

More than a hundred buildings were damaged in a fire in Wuchow, last week.

Dr. Earle, of the Hongkong University, who has been home on leave, is now in Peking attending the opening ceremony of the Peking Medical Union College.

A Chinese attempted to commit suicide on Sunday afternoon by jumping into the harbour from the Hunghom ferry launch *Sai On*. He was rescued by the crew of a passing sampan.

Lord Northcliffe is scheduled to arrive at Manila by the *St. Albans*, due there from Australia on October 20th, and it is stated that it is possible that he will leave for Hongkong by the same steamer on the following day.

Prince Tuan, the former Boxer leader, left Peking under escort for Sinkiang at 11.30 a.m., on September 9th. A guard furnished by the Police Administration and the Peking Gendarmerie attends him on his journey.

Mr. Claxton, Director of the Royal Observatory informs us that an earthquake was felt yesterday morning at 7.29.30. The maximum amplitude of the waves on the seismogram was 11.8 m.m. Their time of vibration was less than a second. Apparently it was a small quake in the neighbourhood of Hongkong.

It is expected that the names of the members of the Chinese delegation to the Pacific Conference will be announced at Peking to-day. They will number about eighty. It is reported that the Ministry of Communications contemplates despatching with the Chinese Delegation to the Pacific Conference, the Director of the Railway Department, Dr. C. C. Wang, to represent the Ministry.

A Chinese boy, 5 years of age, was alleged to have been knocked down by motor-car No. 463 on Bonham Road, on Saturday afternoon, and was admitted into hospital. His condition is critical.

Who are the "British nobility" in Hongkong? We learn from a Manila paper that several members of the British nobility in Hongkong were to give a luncheon in honour of General Wood and Governor Cameron Forbes.

Customs secret service agents at Manila, last week, discovered eight tins of opium wrapped in two mail parcels sent to a Manila address from Amoy. The packages were confiscated at the post office and an investigation is in progress.

While at work on board a ship in the course of construction at the Hunghom Dock, a labourer accidentally fell into the hold from a plank on which he was standing. He was severely injured and was unconscious when taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

It is reported that the Japanese super-dreadnought *Tosa*, which is at present in the course of building at the Mitsubishi Zosen Kaisha's Nagasaki Works, will be launched in the middle of December. H.I.H. the Crown Prince will probably attend the ceremony.

Pleading guilty to a charge of having disobeyed a deportation order, by returning to the Colony after he had been banished for life, a Chinese was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour by the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) at the Criminal Court, yesterday.

While assisting in driving a truck down the incline of Morrison Hill Road, on Sunday afternoon, a coolie woman slipped and fell. Before the others could apply the brake, one of the wheels of the heavily laden truck ran over her feet, badly crushing them. The woman was removed to hospital.

The second and last concert to be given by Miss Anna El-Tour, Miss Vera Mirova and Mr. Leo Podolsky, to-morrow, will be under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs. The programme for the occasion has been selected with particular care. The booking is at Moutrie's.

In H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, at Shanghai, last week, before Mr. Peter Grain, Assistant Judge, in a claim by R. G. Ashton against St. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., was mentioned. The claim was for \$5,000 being \$4,000 for wrongful dismissal and \$1,000 damages for assault and battery. The usual order for pleadings was made by the Judge.

Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, fined an Indian patient of the Government Civil Hospital \$5 for having assaulted a Chinese dresser. The accused pleaded that the dresser struck him the first blow, later remonstrating with him for spitting on the floor. Dr. Moore said it was against the rules of the hospital to spit on the floor and spittoons were provided for patients.

The servant problem in Japan has reached even the Imperial Palace. According to a Japanese paper about a month ago the Imperial Household Department applied to the Ladies' Patriotic Association to secure five girls for service in the Palace, but the ladies were unable to find suitable girls. Even service in the Imperial Palace, remarks the *Japan Chronicle*, is apparently not considered sufficient compensation for loss of liberty and deprivation of cinema.

The marriage of Miss Eva Christine Sowerby and Mr. Robert Dunbar, Secretary of the British Legation, was celebrated at the British Legation, on September 11th, and in the British Legation Chapel in the afternoon by the Right Rev. Bishop Norris, D.D. It was one of the prettiest weddings seen in Peking for many years. The chapel was filled with friends of the young couple and of the bride's parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Sowerby. The British Minister sent a congratulatory telegram expressing regret that he could not return to Peking to be present.

The exterior of new premises of the Bank of East Asia, No. 10, Des Voux Road Central, were gaily festooned yesterday when the Bank opened them for the transaction of business. Mr. Kan Tong Po, Chief Manager, received numerous callers, European and Chinese, to offer their congratulations. The bank has been equipped with Herring-Hall-Martin safety deposit boxes, which were supplied by Mustard & Co., of Hongkong. These boxes are quite a new departure in this Colony, so far as banks are concerned. They consist of a series of steel drawers, 100 in number, in which for a nominal yearly fee clients can deposit jewellery and valuables. They can only be opened with two keys, held respectively, by the Bank and the client.

Some local firms who are engaged in the timber trade, says the *Waiyee* of the *Daily News*, have received enquiries from France as to whether they would be able to supply timber to that country. France is now in need of timber and a correspondence between these local firms and French concerns is now being carried on. It is believed that a constant supply of France with timber from the Far East will be established. Germany also has returned to the Far Eastern market. German firms are sending agricultural implements and machines for the timber and mining industry to Vladivostok. The German exporters are opening credit to the local firms. Transactions with German currency are made by the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Yokohama Specie Bank.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

BRITISH STEAMER DAMAGED.

LONDON, September 19th.
A Port Said message says that the British steamer *Baron Elich*, from Port Said for Calcutta, and the Japanese steamer *Muroran Maru*, from Calcutta for New York, collided. The former is at sea damaged and will be surveyed.

BOILER ACCIDENT.

LONDON, September 19th.
A Perim message says that the British steamer *Prometheus*, from Batavia for Amsterdam and London, has arrived there with her boilers leaking. The repairs will take three days.

RUBBER OUTPUT PROBLEM.

PLANTER SUGGESTS POOLING RESERVES.

LONDON, September 19th.

The Malay States planter Mr. Alma Baker, in a letter to the newspaper *Financier*, contends in favour of the non-restriction of rubber output. He advocates pooling reserves by plantation companies, with a view to buying surplus rubber for sale on "long period terms" to countries unable to purchase owing to adverse exchange.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY.

DIRECTORS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

New York, September 19th.

The Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company announce that they have written off all the realized losses and, in order to anticipate any other possible losses, have set up extraordinary reserves, approximately, fifteen and a quarter million dollars, charging such reserve items against the company's surplus and undivided profits account.

EARLIER CABLES.

SOVIET CHARGE AGAINST FRANCE.

ITS PROBABLE ORIGIN.

PARIS, September 17th.

The statement by the Soviet Agent in London about the French Government's alleged attempt to bring pressure to bear on Poland and Rumania for them to make war on Russia created some stir both in London and Paris.

It is authoritatively stated that there is no truth whatever in the above statement, which is especially heinous in view of France's present unselfish efforts for succouring famished Russia. Positive guarantees are insisted upon that relief shall not be diverted from their object and shall be really apportioned among the starving population. This is probably what angered the Soviet authorities.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES HELD UP.

MARSEILLES, September 18th.

The steamer *Burgmeister Melle* is repatriating to Odessa several hundreds of Russian refugees, whom Brazil declined as immigrants. They are held up in Ajaccio harbour, the crew refusing to sail until the steamer is thoroughly searched for arms and a military guard is placed on board. The sailors are apprehensive that the refugees, who are terrified at the prospect of returning to Russia, may seize and use arms.

WAR-DEVASTATED FRANCE.

VISIT OF BRITISH MAYORS.

PARIS, September 17th.

Under the auspices of the British League of Help, forty-five British Mayors, notably of Leeds, Cardiff and Hull, have arrived in Paris on their way to the devastated regions, with a view to making a practical arrangement for the relief and reconstruction of a number of towns and villages.

Welcoming the British visitors, the President of the Paris City Council stated that the Entente Cordiale is a natural alliance, which nothing must alter.

The Lord Mayor of Leeds replied that the delegation truly represents the British people. The Franco-British brotherhood was cemented on battlefields and will outlast all political strife, and stand for ever.—*Havas*.

INDIAN LAC INDUSTRY.

EXPORT TAX FOR RESEARCH.

SIMLA, September 18th.

The Legislative Assembly has agreed to the introduction of a bill levying a small export duty on lac. The proceeds will be devoted to research and improvement of the lac industry.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE MISSION IN LONDON.

PARIS, September 17th.

A Chinese Mission, including fourteen officers, has arrived in Toulon on a visit to the naval and aerial bases. The warmest welcome was extended to the Mission by Admiral Hagot and the naval and civil authorities.—*Havas*.

ATTACHED TO FRENCH ARMY.

PARIS, September 18th.

A Chinese Officer Mission, temporarily attached to the French Army, has arrived in Toulon to visit the naval establishments, also the dirigible and hydroplane centres at Duers and St. Raphael.

RESTRICTION OF OPIUM TRAFFIC.

GENEVA, September 15th.

The Commission of Five of the League resumed the discussion on the restriction of the opium traffic, and adopted the conclusions of Dr. Wellington Koo's report, relating to the ratification of the Opium Convention by States which had not yet adhered to it or ratified it, and to the means of securing the application of certain measures laid down in the Convention.

MR. CRANE'S TRANS-SIBERIAN JOURNEY.

LONDON, September 19th.

Mr. Crane, ex-United States Minister to China, has reached England via Russia. He travelled from Peking over the Trans-Siberian Railway, in the administration of which he says the Soviet has not interfered much.

He reports that the line has held up well and the broken bridges have been repaired.

THE MOPLAH RISING.

DIFFICULTY OF RESTORING ORDER.

LONDON, September 19th.

Official investigations show that the situation in Malabar is more serious than was at first anticipated. This is said to be due to the military experiencing difficulty in dealing with the rebels, owing to the latter's mobility and the nature of the country, which is largely forest land, where formidable gangs are scattered over a wide area.

The opinion is held that "recalcitrant" Moplahs, who fled to the jungle, can be starved out, if the main roads are held and certain areas are garrisoned. Two thousand rebels are massed on the Pandalur Hills in a favourable position. An action is imminent. The use of artillery is unavoidable.

HOME SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

SIMLA, September 19th.

In the Council of State, the Home Secretary said that, except in the immediate vicinity of troops and near the railways, life and property of non-violent bodies are known to exist, control certain areas, and the re-establishment of authority is impossible at present, owing to transport and communication difficulties.

THE AIRSHIP DISASTER.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN VICTIMS.

New York, September 18th.

In drizzling rain, thousands of people gathered in the Navy Yard round the coffin of the American victims of the R38 disaster. The warships came in, to the accompaniment of tolling bells.

Mr. Denby, accompanied by British naval attaches, brought fifteen wreaths from President Harding and the Cabinet. Sir Auckland Geddes also sent a wreath. British, French, and Brazilian sailors, whose warships were in port, participated in the ritual prescribed by the United States Navy regulations.

IRISH IMPASSE.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO MR. DE VALERA.

LONDON, September 18th.

Mr. Lloyd George has replied to Mr. de Valera, pointing out that the latter's telegram does not modify the claim that the Irish delegates should meet as representatives of an independent State.

The Premier repeats his willingness to confer as members of the British Commonwealth. Unless the claim to negotiate as a sovereign State is withdrawn, a conference is impossible.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

SUBJECTS NOT INCLUDED.

WASHINGTON, September 18th.

It is understood that the questions of immigration and racial equality are not included in the subjects which the United States proposed for discussion at the Disarmament Conference.

THE ARBUCKLE CASE.

STRONG PUBLIC FEELING AGAINST ACTOR.

THEMOPOLIS (WYOMING), Sept. 18th.

A party of cowboys and others invaded a picture theatre here, where an Arbuckle film was being shown and riddled the screen with bullets. They carried the film into the street and burned it.

The proprietor had ignored the warning that the exhibition of the film should be discontinued.

SOVIET AGENT IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, September 18th.

Krestinski, the Soviet Commissary of Finance, has been appointed Soviet representative in Berlin.

YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST DR. WADDELL.

PEKING, August 20th, 1921.

The following documents relative to a serious friction which has developed between Dr. J. A. Waddell, the well-known American, who is now an advisor on the Yellow River Bridge Commission, and three of his colleagues—Mr. H. Wilmer (British), Mr. A. Mesnager (French), and Mr. L. Duthion (Belgian)—were received at the offices of the *Peking Daily News* on 30th August.

The friction between the members of the Advisory Board dates back to 30th June last, when bids and plans for the Yellow River Bridge were opened. Following considerable discussion, a report was handed in by a majority of the advisors, namely, Messrs. Wilmer, Mesnager and Duthion. The minority report, handed in by Dr. Waddell and Mr. P. Ohmura, the Japanese member, objecting to the other report and recommending some changes which, in their opinion, would increase the serviceability and yet reduce the cost of the bridge.

The latest development in the friction is the letter, or "notification" as the signatories term it, to Dr. J. A. Waddell, which is reprinted below:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PEKING DAILY NEWS."

DEAR SIR,—I called upon your paper last night to deliver the enclosed statements and letters, but as there were no foreigners in I did not leave it. We only received the "Notification" late on Monday afternoon and did not have it translated and in shape for publication until nearly 11 p.m.

Dr. Waddell has no further statement to make until the Ministry of Communications authorises him to make known some of the details of the Yellow River Bridge Competition.

Dr. Waddell does not intend to change his present recommendations which he believes are for the maximum benefit to China, no matter what threats, however malicious, are made to prevent him.—Very truly yours,

20th August, 1921. THOMAS E. MELOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PEKING DAILY NEWS."

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly publish in full the text of the following notification received by me from three of my colleagues on the Yellow River Bridge Commission? I recognise that it is not yet proper to make public the details of the work of the Commission; but as this "notification" is of a purely personal nature and does not concern the Yellow River Bridge competition, I am sending it to you for publication.

I am enclosing also for publication a copy of a letter forwarded to His Excellency, the Minister of Communications.

I should be very glad to have you print this "notification" and the charges of which are so groundless and the intent of which is apparently to prevent the proper discharge of my professional duty.—Very truly yours,

J. A. L. WADDELL, Consulting Engineer.

20th August, 1921. (Copy)

His Excellency, The Minister of Communications, Your Excellency:

Attached to this letter is an English translation of a notification just received by me from three of the board of advisors to the Yellow River Bridge Commission, the French original of which undoubtedly you already have.

If there is in your mind even the slightest doubt as to the correctness of my procedure, I urgently request that you make expression thereof to me. I beg leave to be compelled to sit further with associates who are capable of writing a document so infamous. I also request freedom to take such action as may be necessary.

Please accept my most sincere regrets that so gross a violation of all professional etiquette should have forced me to cause you this inconvenience.—Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) J. A. L. WADDELL, Consulting Engineer.

NOTIFICATION TO DR. WADDELL.

On the 20th of June (evening before the opening of the bids for the New Yellow River Bridge) in an address before the Association of Chinese and American Engineers, you answered a statement to the effect that you were going to sit on the Commission of Experts and at the same time put in bid.

As a result of this answer it appears that you have come here with the intention of judging a competition in which one of the projects submitted was made by yourself.

The Chinese Government, had, however, taken the precaution, which would seem unnecessary if it were dealing with honest men to inform the future counsellors that they should not participate in the submission of any bid.

You had then only two choices; either to decline or to withdraw your project from the competition.

You did not accept the first solution and after having accepted a place on the jury, from taking the second, you engaged a promoter to handle your project, and put him into touch with the people who would finance him.—When you left the U.S.A. you thought you would judge your own project. You only learned later of its failure.

Among the projects was a superstructure copied from your work. You did your best to have this project classified as first.

In your memorandum to the president, you declared that the superstructure and the substructure were both excellent and that the price was very reasonable, \$9,729,333.

This project, you write, has a good chance for the first place; but you refrain from calling attention to the fact that it was only a copy, although this has been the question among ourselves.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

TENNIS.

The "Doubles" Championship results in the first round, yesterday, were:—
Cpl. Hayward and Spr. Newing (R.E.) beat Q.M.S. Perkins and Pte. Tennant (R.A.O.C.), 7-5, 6-0.

Br. Newcombe and Gr. Olw (R.G.A.) beat Mr. Gr. May and Br. May (R.G.A.), 11-9, 3-6, 6-4.

Sgt. Richards and Sgt. Hollands (R.A.M.C.) beat C.S.M. Williams and Br. Dawson (R.G.A.), 6-3, 6-3.

Bdsm. Murrant and Bdsm. Rogers (Wills) beat Sgt. Brewer and Bdsm. Jones (Wills), 6-1, 6-2.

The second round will be played to-day, commencing 3 p.m.

WATER POLO.

The match between the V.R.C. and Club Lusitano commenced half an hour after the advertised time and the R.G.A. U.A.C. match was played in semi-darkness as the result.

The V.R.C. won by 2 goals to nil, both goals being scored by Busschaert.

The U.A.C. beat the R.G.A. by 6 goals to nil. Gerrard, (3) Railton, Finch and Botelho scored for the winners.

Games for this evening:—

5.15 p.m.—V.R.C. v. H.M.S. *Fozglove*.

9.0 p.m.—Interport trials.

The Water Polo Association upheld the protest of the U.A.C. claiming the 2 points for the match played at the night fete on Friday last, owing to alleged irregularities.

The match resulted in a win for the V.R.C. by 3 goals to 1.

Each Club now has 18 points for 10 matches played.

INTERPORT POLO MATCH.

The Selection Committee have decided on the following team to represent Hongkong in the forthcoming match against Shanghai:—Major Timmis (Capt.), J. E. H. Bibby, Capt. R. Neville and C. Sargeant, J. Bell-Irving (reserve).

LAWN BOWLS.

SHANGHAI v. CIVIL SERVICES.

The Shanghai team played the Civil Services Club at lawn bowls, yesterday, and won by 23 to 12. The teams were:—Shanghai—1, W. J. Brown; 2, J. R. Trenchard; 3, J. Shaw; skip, D. McAlister. Civil Services—1, A. B. Allan; 2, C. J. Blake; 3, R. Durcan; skip, J. C. J. Blake.

The teams were on fairly level terms at the start. At the sixth head the score was Shanghai, 11; Hongkong, 9. After that, the visitors scored for seven heads, consecutively. This continued for some little time after the tea interval but the Civil Services made a late recovery and scored for the last three heads. The home team were unfortunate in scoring so little; Nos. 1 and 2, several times, were laying near the jack when McAlister came up and cut them out.

Last night a concert was held at the World Theatre for the entertainment of the visitors.

SECRET HISTORY OF COAL STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

SETTLEMENT BROUGHT ABOUT BY COLONEL JOHN WARD, M.P.

An interesting piece of secret history relating to the recent miners' stoppage was made public at the conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions at Bangor, recently.

It was stated by the chairman that Colonel John Ward, M.P., was selected during the Labour party conference at Brighton to intervene between the miners and the Government with the object of securing the re-opening of negotiations. The whole business was on absolutely secret lines between the men responsible for the business of the union and Colonel Ward, the treasurer of the General Federation. Colonel Ward's intervention was completely successful. (Cheers.)

He also made successful representations to the Government in regard to the restoration of the £10,000,000 grant which was one of the primary factors in bringing about a settlement. (Cheers.)

A lady going home from the day locked everything up, and for the grocer's benefit wrote on a card:—"All out. Don't leave anything." She stuck under the knocker on the front door. On her return home she found her house ransacked, and all her choicest possessions gone. To the card on the door was added:—"Thanks. We haven't left much."

After having signed the unanimous report of the Counsellors Superiors, after having voted in the Commission the proposal for classification which was approved by His Excellency, the Minister, and announced and published, you announce a Minority (1) Report. You propose apparently the means of eliminating the project classed as number one if the promoter does not consent to substitute for his own new project, and to make a reduction in his price—which you yourself, will fix arbitrarily.

You do not seem to appreciate the disgrace and the dishonour which will result from such conduct, if it is exposed.

We believe that we should request you to reflect before making a definite proposal (as outlined above) so that you may avoid the necessity of taking an action so drastic against a colleague.

It is our intention to send a copy of the present note to the Minister of Communications and to the President of the Commission.

(Signed) H. WILMER, A. MESNAGER, L. DUTHION.

CROWN COLONY RULE.

WINDWARD ISLANDERS' PLEA.

Some time ago the people of Grenada (Windward Islands) sent a petition to the King asking for a form of representative government, to which a reply was received from the Colonial Office announcing that in future four of the 13 members of the Legislative Council would be popularly elected.

The Grenada Representative Government Association has now sent a deputation to London to explain to the Colonial Office the disabilities on which their grievances are based. They claim that there is no continuity of policy in the island, the schemes initiated by each Governor are abandoned on his relinquishing office; and they ask for a permanent Legislature capable of pledging itself to carry out approved policies without regard to the changes in the Governorship of the Windward Islands.

Control of public funds is not, at present, vested in the taxpayers or their representatives, and it is pointed out that the unanimous vote of the minority of elected Councillors is and must remain ineffectual in opposing the decisions of the official majority.—*Times*.

JAMAICA MONEY BILLS REJECTED.

By the vote of the nine elected members of the Legislative Council at Kingston on August 4th, the Government Bill making provision for capital works on the railway and the Public Works Bill were rejected.

These measures involve an expenditure of £249,000, and the elected members voted against them on the ground that they were unable to get information as to how much of this amount had already been spent without authority.

The Colonial Secretary says the decision of the elected members will cause the closing down of the labour works on the railway shortly, as their Treasury is empty owing to advances made for these works and to the parochial boards. It might, he added, be necessary to propose the Legislature in order to meet the situation thus created.—*Evening*.

FIJIAN REFORMS.

Mr. James M. Connell, an old resident in Fiji and a cotton planter in the island of Tavuni, writes to the *Times* in opposition to the proposal of Mr. H. M. Scott, K.C., an elected member of the Legislative Council, to form a federation of the Pacific Islands with Suva as the seat of government.

Mr. Connell's contention is that there has been too much centralizing at Suva, at the expense of "Island interests," that is the interests of the islands other than the main island of Viti Levu. In especial, better and cheaper communication is needed, and the suggestion is made that following the example of Australia the Fiji Government should purchase ships to do the inter-island work. But the chief remedy Mr. Connell proposes is an enlarged Legislative Council to which the islands should return 12 members instead of four, with one member to represent the towns of Suva and Levuka. Nominated members should be equal in number to elected members and the governor be given a casting vote. "Fit needs," says Mr. Connell, "an elected Legislative Council representing Island interests and an Australian statesman to be governor."

MALTA'S FUTURE.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Malta's future under its new self-governing constitution was the theme of the speeches at a dinner of the Malta Association, held last month, at Holborn Restaurant. The gathering was intended to mark not only this interesting event in the history of Malta, but also the resumption of the association's activities, broken during the war, in promoting good understanding between Maltese and English people in the United Kingdom. The chair was occupied by Mr. E. T. Agius, president, and amongst the company were Viscount Burnham, Mr. E. F. L. Wood (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), and the Archbishop of Malta.

The toasts "The King" and "The Guests" were proposed from the chair. The Hon. E. F. L. Wood, replying for the guests, said that Malta enjoyed, and was about to proceed to a fuller enjoyment of, a new constitution. (Cheers.)

In the moulding of that constitution his immediate predecessor, Colonel L. S. Amery, had no small share, and he knew that he could speak for him (Colonel Amery) as well as for himself when he said the working out of that constitution would be practised with the greatest sympathy, with the greatest interest, and with the greatest of sanguine hopes. (Cheers.)

As far as he could form an opinion Malta was already well equipped for the task of working popular institutions. If party Government was essential to popular institutions, as they were accustomed to in England, he believed in that respect Malta was not likely to suffer from any lack of well-organised, highly articulate, and highly energetic parties. (Laughter.)

"We in England," concluded the speaker, "whose fortune it is to sit in what constitutional writers call the Mother of Parliaments, shall watch with interest and affection the growth and the efforts and development of the new 'baby,' and as fond parents we have no doubt that the maxim upon which the British Empire as a whole has been reared, and by which to-day it is maintained, will again prove itself true in that wisely ordered liberty is the natural parent and fosterer of the most generous loyalty." (Cheers.)

RIGHT AND JUSTICE.

Professor Dr. A. Bartolo, proposing "The Maltese Constitution," said there was nothing extraordinary in the fact that self-government had been conferred upon Malta. It was but the natural outcome of the practical application of the elementary principles of liberty and justice which constituted the basis of our magnificent Empire. All along the basis of the demand for self-government had been twofold—Malta's patriotism and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE WORLD'S SHIPPING TONNAGE.

MORE THAN SIXTY MILLIONS AFLOAT.

The tonnage of seagoing merchant vessels launched during the three years ending December 31st, 1920, comprised more than 25 per cent of all similar tonnage launched in the twenty-nine years beginning with 1892, for which the compilations of Lloyd's Register of Shipping are available, says the August monthly bulletin issued by the National Bank of Commerce, New York.

Prior to the European war, the largest amount of shipping launched in any year was 3,329,889 gross tons, in 1913. Ship construction decreased during the earlier phase of the war, falling to 1,901,830 tons in 1915.

In the following years, however, urgent demand for tonnage stimulated construction; but it was not until 1918 that total launching exceeded those of 1913. In that year, thanks very largely to the construction of more than 3,000,000 tons in the United States, the world's shipyards launched 5,447,444 tons, while in 1919 the total was 7,144,549, of which more than 2,400,000 were the product of American yards.

In 1920 shipbuilding activity was reduced somewhat, but launchings were still in excess of any previous year except 1910.

In spite of the destruction by enemy action of over 13,000,000 gross tons of seagoing merchant vessels between August 1st, 1914, and November 11th, 1918, and the loss through marine hazards of an additional 2,938,000 tons during the same period, the world's merchant tonnage afloat is to-day greater than it would be had the average rate of increase for the ten years prior to 1914 continued in the years since that date.

Estimates of tonnage now afloat indicate a total in excess of 80,000,000 gross tons, approximately 11,000,000 gross tons above the figure for June 30th, 1914.

FEWER ORDER FOR LINERS.

One of the most unsatisfactory features of the shipbuilding statistics, as revealed by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, seems to have escaped the commentators, says a Home paper. It is the steady diminution in the number of bigger ships.

In the table which gives the sizes of vessels under construction it is shown on comparison with the corresponding table for the preceding quarter that the number of the bigger type of ships is decreasing. The inference is, of course, that as these ships are being completed, our liner companies, which are primarily concerned with vessels of this class, are not seeking to replace them. At present, the biggest ship building is under 30,000 tons, and both this and others slightly smaller are likely to disappear from the list in the near future. Many owners have deferred sending their ships abroad for completion in the hopes of a settlement of the jointers' strike. As the last ballot was taken with a recommendation on the part of the union leaders that the terms should be accepted, owners were naturally prepared to wait in the hope of the work being finished at home yards. The men, however, have disregarded the advice of the leaders, and more ships will go abroad. What can be achieved in foreign shipyards in this direction was shown when the ex-German liner *Zeppelin* was sent to Amsterdam for re-conditioning. A very large contract was agreed upon, with delivery in two months. While the vessel was there the new owners decided to increase the tonnage, and in spite of this, the Netherlands Shipbuilding Company completed the whole job within two months. The incident is also remarkable because the joiners' representatives sought to prevent the work being carried out there. Some of the Dutch workers actually struck work, but in the end got on with the job and the attempt on the part of the British agitators failed.

British loyalty. The Maltese people would fail in their duty if they did not record their deep sense of gratitude to the Imperial Government. When the Government was called upon to decide the political fate of Malta, the Colonial Office had in Viscount Milner a great statesman and administrator, who trusted more to facts than to eloquence and rightly believed that example helped infinitely more than precept the great cause of which he was one of the most brilliant exponents. In advising the King to comply with Malta's demand for self-government, Lord Milner showed rare courage and wisdom by putting his own principles into practice. It was also a happy departure from the "red-tapeism" which one was accustomed to associate with officialdom generally to send out a fully qualified and trusted official to see things for himself—Colonel Amery. (Cheers.)

But even then, before taking definite action, the Government needed the expert advice and advice of a man on the spot, a man, reliable and unbiased, with a broad view and sympathies, and it was a happy circumstance to have such a man in Field-Marshal Lord Plumer. (Cheers.)

Malta was not held by the might of the sword, but by the magic and all-conquering power of understanding and affection. The Maltese people retained that sense of reverence for monarchy which characterized the ages of chivalry, and they realised that if there was one Royal family which truly upheld the best and highest traditions of monarchy, and at the same time embodied the spirit of true democracy, it was the British Royal family. (Cheers.)

The new Government would start under the happiest auspices. It would be not the end but rather the beginning of their difficulties, but they meant to make the new constitution a success, and he was convinced it would succeed. He called upon that association to let it be their aim to help in achieving that success by removing misunderstanding and prejudice. (Cheers.)

The toast was seconded by Viscount Burnham.

SHOWING SHORTLY

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THE PRINCE OF WALES.

In a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*
a correspondent who is described as "of
great authority," who signs himself
"One Who Knows," writes:—
An article appeared a few days ago
in the *Times*, headed "The Prince and
the Press," which implied that the
Prince's serious illness was the result
of the enthusiastic crowding to which he
was subject in his recent visit to
Lancashire.

This assumption is far from the truth.
The Prince of Wales enjoys the familiar,
the homely, the personal greetings of the
people. They affect him no more than a
scurragge at football or a run across
country. What does wear him out, as it
would almost any young man in the
twenties, is the nervous tension caused
by having to make speeches and to en-
dure receptions. Very few men in early
life can bear the strain upon the nerves
and brain of addressing audiences of the
middle-aged and old. It is ceremonial
that is eating away the Prince of
Wales's youth and risking his health,
perhaps his life.

For the gratification of the Indian
Civil Service and some few Indian
Princes he is being sent to India—for
selfish and shortsighted political reasons.
There would seem to be nobody in the
Press willing to let the country know
the truth. There is no adequate reason
for taxing the Prince's strength by this
Indian visit, which can perfectly well be
postponed for several years to come.
Lord Derby expressed the same view,
and his advice was first-rate. Perhaps
Lancashire can enforce his views, if the
Manchester Guardian will help.

FAILING SIGHT CURE.

GREAT DISCOVERY MADE BY
ACCIDENT.

Patients of Dr. Erasmus Arlington
Pond, of Brooklyn, declare that he has
discovered a serum which will prevent
total loss of sight in certain cases of
partial blindness.

Dr. Pond is silent. Knowledge of his
discovery leaked out against his wishes,
his desire being to prevent discussion
of it until he has reported to the medical
associations. It is stated, however, that
nine patients undergoing treatment in
hospital have recovered the use of their
eyes owing to Dr. Pond's serum, which
he perfected after eight years' experi-
ment.

The discovery is said to have been
made accidentally in 1914, when Dr. Pond
was experimenting with a preparation he
was using for cataract. He became
aware that by means of hypodermic in-
jections in the eyeball the serum could
be made to strengthen the blood that sup-
plies the optic nerve. The serum will not
change a condition of total blindness nor
cure cases of blindness caused by acci-
dent where hemorrhage has occurred, but
so long as the patient is able to discern,
no matter how dimly, the passing of a
hand a few inches before his face there
is time for the serum to work.—*Daily
Express*.

DANGERS OF SPECIALISM.

PROVOST OF ETON'S WARNING.

A protest against undue specialisation
on the part of schoolboys either in sport
or literature was made at University
College School, Hampstead, by Dr. M. R.
James, Provost of Eton, on the occasion
of the annual distribution of prizes.

Dr. James said he had seen the various
types of youths growing up—the sport-
ing youth into the terror of the club-
room, or the literary youth into another
kind of terror, who was always taking
the conversation out of the broad streams
into the narrower channels of some liter-
ary, artistic, musical, or scientific
theme. He knew we must produce
specialists, but he wished to give a warn-
ing against not letting the eye travel to
things going on outside one's particular
pursuit. It was not necessary to be a
man of letters nor a University Don in
order to do good work in literature or
science. There might be some there who
felt they were not addicted to sport or
to books, but believed themselves to be
more successful in other directions. They
might become members of that class who
bought an evening paper, read it on the
way home, and repeated what they had
read, feeling that was enough for the
day. That was a class they were to be
warned against.

APPROPRIATE HYMNS.

The Sheffield clergyman who opened a
marriage service with the hymn:
"Dearest souls who dream of heaven,
And seek to find it here below,"

was beaten in his choice by the bride-to-
be who, when asked to choose a hymn
suggested "Oft in danger, oft in woe!"
Another girl, although determined to
take her chance, chose the hymn:
"I know not what avails me,
God kindly veils my eyes."

Schoolboys furnish several examples of
appropriate hymns, but possibly they had
a knowing finger in their selection. Never
was a last line sung with more enthu-
siasm than at a service held after a
certain class list had been read out in
which a boy named Jordan had, after
many futile attempts, managed to appear.
Every eye was turned to that youth when
the lines were reached:

"Sorrow vanquished, labour ended,
Jordan passed!"

Then there was the occasion when a
touring team of cricketers played a cer-
tain school. The tourists called them-
selves the Heathens, and they were bowled
out for an ignominious score by two
schoolboy bowlers named Wood and
Stone. The captain of the school at pray-
ers that night selected the hymn "From
Greenland's icy Mountains, and every
boy put all he knew into the significant
lines:

"The Heathens, in their blindness,
Bowled down to Wood and Stone."



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material is easily worked with carpenters' ordinary tools, and readily fixed to wood
or steel framing.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, September 19th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.75	29.77	29.77
Temperature	85	81	80
Humidity	74	73	55
Wind Direction	W	NNE	S
Force	1	3	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 18th ... 86

Lowest open-air Temperature on 19th ... 79

ON SALE.

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WEEKLY PRESS, January to June
1921.

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THE KING OF WATER PAINTS

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Sanitary Washable Distemper which has the important advan-
tages of being most economical and durable.

Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of
labour.

It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects.
It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints.
The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 18th.

Chipping, British str., 1,199 tons, Capt. J. F. Matthews, from Tientsin and Yokohama, with a general cargo.—W.M. & Co.

Kwaiwah, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Kwok Kai, from Tourane, with a general cargo.—Wai Hing & Co.

Pooler, Chinese str., 314 tons, Capt. Chan Chou, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Hung Shun.

Tyndarus, British str., 7,172 tons, Capt. C. A. Wilson, from Vancouver and Kuchinotzu, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

September 19th.

Anjo Maru, Japanese str., 5,738 tons, Capt. A. Takagi, from Valparaiso and Moji, with a general cargo.—T.K.K.

Demarty, British str., 2,510 tons, Capt. Jas Struth, from London and Singapore, with a general cargo.—Gibb.

Demodoc, British str., 4,183 tons, Capt. W. A. Dawson, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Derwent, British str., 1,369 tons, Capt. C. B. Benstead, from Saigon, with rice.—Thui Thuan & Co.

Genzan Maru, No. 2, Japanese str., 1,003 tons, Capt. K. Uchikoshi, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Shun Yick & Co.

Hanoi, French str., 700 tons, Capt. F. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Lapicque.

Haradan Maru, Japanese str., 1,897 tons, Capt. M. Sato, from Mako, with coal.—M.B.K.

Hawkeye State, American str., 8,393 tons, Capt. Chas. Peterson, from Seattle, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.

Mogami Maru, Japanese str., 1,336 tons, Capt. I. Matsumoto, from Keelung, with coal.—M.B.K.

Pekin, Chinese str., 1,143 tons, Capt. J. Webster, from Quinhon, with a general cargo.—Kwong Yee Woe & Co.

Sochu Maru, Japanese str., 1,001 tons, Capt. K. Fukui, from Takao, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Yuen-sung, British str., 1,125 tons, Capt. J. McAlmish, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

CLEANANCES

September 19th.

Alabama Maru, for Shanghai.

Choyang, for Swatow.

Empress of Japan, for Shanghai.

Himura, for Hukow.

Hanjiang, for Swatow.

Hongkong, for Canton.

Hydrangea, for Swatow.

Kantagawa Maru, for Singapore.

Kantagawa, for Saigon.

Knight Templar, for Manila.

Pooler, for K. C. Wan.

Sochu Maru, for Canton.

Taiwan, for K. C. Wan.

Toryu Maru, for Canton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. Co.'s s.s. *Armand Behic* left Haiphong on September 19th, and is due at Hongkong on Wednesday, September 21st, at daylight.

The N.Y.K. Co.'s s.s. *Syria* arrived at London on September 19th.

The P. & O. s.s. *Nardina* is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong on September 22nd.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Eastern* left Shanghai for this port on September 19th, at noon, and is due here on September 22nd, at about 9 a.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Shanghai on September 17th, at 10.30 a.m., left there September 17th, at 9 p.m., and was due at Nagasaki on September 19th, at 4 a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Wakana Maru* (Bombay line) left Singapore on September 17th, and is expected here on September 23rd.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Mutsu Maru* (Hamburg line) left Singapore on September 17th, and is expected here on September 23rd.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Nagano Maru* (Calcutta line) left Kobe for this port, via Moji, on September 18th, and is expected here on September 25th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tatsuno Maru* (Bombay line) left Kobe for this port, via Moji, on September 18th, and is expected here on September 25th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Antiochus (Blue Funnel line), due September 29th.

Atsuta Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 29th.

Demarty (Ben Line), due September 29th.

Gregory Ahear (B.L.), due September 30th.

Karmala (P. & O.), due October 10th.

Kashima Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 24th.

Kendal Castle (Dodwell Castle line), due September 27th.

Sanuki Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 24th.

Soravia (P. & O.), due September 27th.

Shinshu Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 13th.

Shingo Maru (T.K.K.), due September 23rd.

Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.

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"WEST JAPPA" ... sailing about 20th Oct.

"DELIGHT" ... sailing about 15th Nov.

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PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Yuen-sung*, on September 19th: Mr. F. Kline, Mr. H. G. Schenck, Miss O. B. Dyer, Mr. Butterfield, Mr. W. Collins.

Per s.s. *Hawkeye State*, on September 19th: Mr. T. Bannister, Mrs. F. L. Bannister, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Beddoe, Miss A. B. Beddoe, Miss M. F. Beddoe, Miss L. A. Boyd, Mrs. M. Brown, Mrs. M. V. Clark, Dr. L. R. Cole, Mr. H. W. Dean, Mrs. O. van Dyke, Miss M. Encarnacion, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Fisher, Miss A. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hinton, Mr. A. M. Horder, Mrs. M. L. W. Leavell, Miss E. Leitch, Miss M. Leitch, Miss S. Leitch, Mrs. E. MacKenzie, Miss S. L. McRobbie, Miss M. McMin, Mr. G. Molison, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Noltehnus de Man, Mr. T. G. Ogier, Mr. G. W. Olivecrona, Mr. M. T. Rankin, Mr. P. Rosen, Mr. C. Rundie, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Snuggs, Rev. and Mrs. L. W. Taylor, Miss J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Tipton, Miss R. Weiss.

DEPARTURES.

Per R.M.S. *Empress of Japan*, on September 20th: Mr. W. F. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cleyndert, Mr. F. J. Empson, Mrs. S. Humphreys, Miss Patricia and Masters Humphreys, Col. J. W. Lucas, Mr. W. I. Linton, Mr. A. T. Maclean, Mr. W. B. Walker.

Per s.s. *Kerry Maru*, on September 19th: Mr. B. M. Castro, Mr. A. J. Castro, Mr. and Mrs. J. Farmer, Mr. A. C. Hall, Mr. F. Maire, Mr. G. Menasche, Mr. A. C. Perk, Miss C. Perk, Mr. F. P. da Silva, Mr. V. Evans, Mr. C. A. Gutierrez, Mr. H. A. Gechter, Rev. R. Verhelst, Mr. J. C. Webb.

Per s.s. *Kyber*, on September 19th: Mr. T. G. Barclay, Mr. G. A. Leonard, Miss Durham, Mr. and Mrs. L. Mondesir, Mr. P. and Miss M. Mondesir, Mr. M. V. Corra, Mrs. L. Locke, Master McLure, Mr. K. Dean, Mrs. C. and the Misses M. V. and E. Augustines, Mr. E. L. MacGillie, Miss P. Teixeira, Miss E. Wolfe, Mr. Hopson, Mrs. Lecky, Miss Graham, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mitchell, Miss M. D. Leonard, Miss Hierons, Mr. D. Jay, Mr. T. Mrs and Miss Harris, Miss Wilson, Mr. R. and Mrs. Sharpe, Miss Brinkley, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Baron Vorez da Vaux, Mr. Dean, Mr. Mawbey, Mr. Dubois, Mr. J. Barr, Capt. H. T. Coates, Mr. G. S. Brian, Mr. G. Randall, Mr. B. Cherry, Miss Sangster, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Lippard, Mr. Stringer, Mr. and Mrs. Karavieff, Mr. A. J. Oakley, Mr. A. Bontersoff, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. and the Misses Madeley, Mr. A. C. Welsford, Mr. W. G. Windfield, Mr. Beavis, Mr. T. Makins, Mr. and Mrs. K. Karavieff.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 19th, at 10.53.—Pressure has decreased considerably over N.E. Japan, and increased slightly at Shanghai and Guam. Elsewhere pressure changes are small since yesterday.

A somewhat deep depression is shown over N.E. Japan. A trough of relatively low pressure extends from Mid Annam to Japan.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 86.42 inches against an average of 72.41 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(N.E. or variable winds, light to moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocka	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

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E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Montecagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

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Dec. 12th

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s.s. "CHINA"

Nov. 23rd.

Oct. 15th

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PERSEA MARU	32,000	Oct. 15th, at 10.30 a.m.	Oct. 15th
TAIYO MARU	32,000	Oct. 29th	Oct. 29th
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	Nov. 15th	Nov. 15th
TENYO MARU	32,000	Nov. 27th	Nov. 27th

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung and Shanghai.

† Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

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s.s. "SANDON HALL" ... 31st Sept.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW

s.s. "KENTUCKY" ... 3rd Oct.

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s.s. "EURYMACHUS" ...	via Suez Canal ...	12th Oct.
s.s. "CITY OF ADELAIDE" ...	via Suez Canal ...	1st Nov.
s.s. "TYDEUS" ...	via Suez Canal ...	18th Nov.

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occurring 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. W. O. Pasmore	TUESDAY, Sept. 20th, at 4 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, Sept. 23rd, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. W. Comper	MONDAY, Sept. 26th, at 4 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaks Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General ManagersP. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	14th Oct.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHYA"	9,000	15th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,800	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NYANZA"	7,000	25th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"EURYLALUS" ... 3,800 ... 31st Sept. 1 P.M. ... Singapore only.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	24th Sept.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	17th Oct.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JEYPORE"	5,400	31st Sept.	Moji via Shanghai.
"FARDINIA"	6,800	28th Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.
"GREGORY APCAR"	5,000	28th Sept.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DUNERA"	5,400	2nd Oct.	Shanghai only.

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. s.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the 16th January, 1932, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Friday ... 31st Oct.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
"KASADO MARU" (Passenger Service) ... Wednesday ... 5th Oct.DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly services
"KISBU MARU" ... Saturday ... 1st Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Tuesday ... 20th Sept.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday ... 4th Oct.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Friday ... 14 Oct.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"ORLEANS MARU" ... Tuesday ... 20th Sept.

"BOHEO MARU" ... Friday ... 14th Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday ... 3rd Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday ... 25th Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"BOHEO MARU" ... Thursday ... 22nd Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building. [30]

Tel. Nos. 144 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia (Lv. Hongkong for Australia)

"CHANGSHA" ... 31st Sept., at Noon.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Transvaal Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
NEWCHWANG & TIENTSIN	"CHERIANG"	On 30th Sept., Noon.
"HANGHAI"	"SZECHUEN"	On 21st Sept., 10 P.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KANCHOW"	On 21st Sept., Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SHANNING"	On 22nd Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 24th Sept., 4 P.M.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUKIHOW"	On 24th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 27th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 28th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI, FAKHOI & HONGKONG	"KAIHONG"	On 30th Sept., 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 1st Oct., 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Fuzhou (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all the ports and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 34.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.
FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

From Hongkong

Arrive Seattle

S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... Oct. 2nd ... Nov. 11th

FOR HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" ... For Manila ... Sept. 20th

S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" ... Oct. 2nd ... Oct. 24th Arrive San Francisco.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "PAULET" ... Sept. 30th

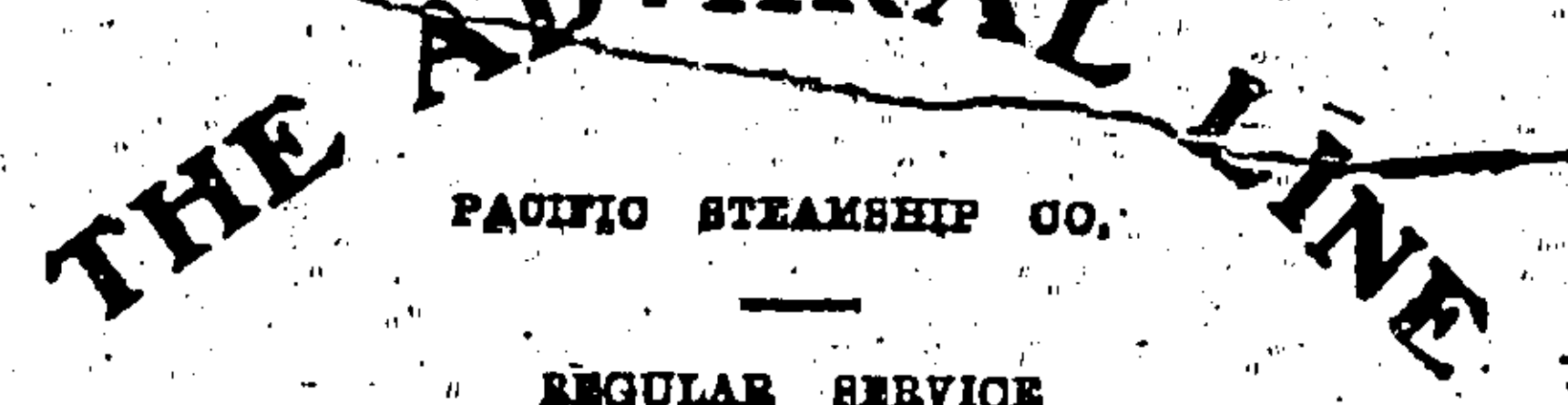
S.S. "COLETT" ... Oct. 18th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 6th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]



REGULAR SERVICE

TO

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and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing Sept. 26th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

OFFICES—

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Passenger Office, Queen's Building, 2, Ice House St.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "SCHODACK" ... 24th Sept.

S.S. "JADDEN" ... 15th Oct.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELETYPE

AGENTS

5th Floor

2477, 2478.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

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Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON

and/or

NEW YORK

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Telephone 2165.

Telegram "Furness"

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